



The woman on the right never used Ayer's Hair Vigor. She neglected her hair, and now herself suffers from neglect. On the contrary, the woman on the left has always used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and owes to it much of her youthful appearance and attractiveness.

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SPORTS

HAWAII NEEDS REAL YACHTS

The sea wren has again loomed up large in type and promises to be the same handy old space-filler as she was before her patron saint fell sick.

The sea wren is all right—in fact is quite an admirable little toy. What Hawaii wants, however, is yachts, and not skimming dishes. The latter are all right in their way but they will never advance the cause of true yachting worth a brass cent.

The stranger coming here reads in the papers a lot of guff about local yachts and yachtsmen and gains the false impression that Honolulu is quite a yachting center. After a very short sojourn here, however, he finds that he was sadly mistaken, that the local fleet consists of a bunch of misfit little craft, and that a bonafide cruising yacht is as rare as a diamond by the sea-beach.

And yet he hears all sorts of very unexceptionable yachting talk, for the shibboleth of the yachtsman enjoys a truly remarkable vogue and as nice a lot of goods necessary to the outfitting of the correct yachtsman is to be found here as in any other place under the sun.

Hawaii should be a center of yachting—in fact the center of yachting in the Pacific. She won't assume that proud status, however, until her yachtsmen sail real boats in real races, races such as one would expect the latter day Vikings of the Mid-Pacific would never rest content until they had sailed.

Then will Hawaii be able to raise a crew which can sail a creditable race from San Francisco to this port, as well as being able to chase over a summer sea to a chowder party at Pearl Harbor.

INTEREST IN GAMES GROWING

A much larger crowd went out to the ball park yesterday afternoon to see the All-Hawais practise than is usually the case.

The players were feeling real good and some very nifty practice was had.

There is a growing disposition to support the home team for the opening game, at least, and any reasonable odds offering that the All-Hawais will not win the first game of the series will be eagerly snapped up in certain quarters.

Much satisfaction is being expressed that the Honolulu nine will be composed entirely of local players and that the assistance of any of the visiting aggregation will not have to be called in.

For a local team to play a game against a visiting nine with one of the visiting players helping out the home side, is very much like what an international prize-fight between, say England and the United States, would be with an American taking the Englishman's place at the last moment.

Honolulu is a fair sporting town and whether she wins or loses a contest is quite content to do so on her own merits.

BAT NELSON CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT

LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPION GIVEN AUTOGRAPH PHOTO OF EXECUTIVE.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—"Batting" Nelson, champion lightweight pugilist of the world, author and property owner in six States, was a visitor at the White House for two hours today. Most of the time was given to talk with Secretary Loeb whom Nelson had met while hunting in Montana several years ago. The little fighter also met the big fighter and received an autograph photograph from the latter.

"I like the President," declared Nelson as he came from the Executive Offices. "I complimented the President on his ride yesterday. It was a great stunt. There are mighty few men in the country who can ride ninety-eight miles a day and be hustling around on their feet the next day attending to business. I am going to frame the President's picture and hang it in my home at Hogewich, Illinois. No; I cannot abuse the President's courtesy by telling what he wrote on his photograph."

Eight children under three years of age are in Oahu jail with their prisoner mothers. High Sheriff Henry would like to find some way of having the babes cared for elsewhere. The mothers are all Federal prisoners.

YACHTSMEN TO HAVE A LUAU

The annual meeting of the Hawaii Yacht Club will take place tonight. There will be no banquet thereafter, however, as has been the case in former years, as it is believed by the committee that the club's prize white elephant would act as a skeleton at the feast and cause the joy which is supposed to mark such festive occasions to be sadly cribbed, cabined and confined.

By Sunday, however, it is hoped that the atmosphere will have cleared somewhat, and all hands will journey to Ford Island and partake of a luau at C. A. Brown's place, same having been courteously placed at the disposal of the club for the occasion.

In order that the affair may be marked by that selectness for which similar events held under the auspices of the Royal Hawaii Yacht Club are so justly famous, a charge will be made for admission. Tickets will cost a dollar and a half a piece and may be obtained at McInerney's shoe store.

The luau commences at 11 a. m. on Sunday and a train will leave Honolulu for the Peninsula at 9:15 a. m. There will be return trains at 4:30 p. m. and 9:15 p. m.

A launch will take holders of tickets from the train to the scene of the luau. It will also perform the same service for those who go down to the lochs in yachts.

During the day there will be an informal cruise in which a number of the yachts are expected to take part.

The election of officers at tonight's meeting, will it is expected, pass off quietly. An interesting scrap is expected, however, when the question of the disposition of the alleged cup racer Hawaii comes up for discussion.

THE VOLUNTEERS

I. There's a tumult in the country And the tread of martial feet, From New York to San Francisco;

Hear the mighty war drums beat. Swiftly cross the stricken nation Now the frightened whispers go, "Johnson's coming. Who will meet him?"

Who'll go forth to face the foe?"

II. "I will meet him," Corbett clamors, "If they take me in a hearse; I will save my stricken country For a fifty-thousand purse. When the call to arms is ringing Then my spirit leaps and rears; Just produce the live promoter, I will join the volunteers."

III. Thomas Sharkey leaves his barroom After making up his cash; He has heard the fiery summons And the fifty thousand cash. "Man the yard arms, messmates, quickly."

Thomas shouts and gets the cheers; "If there's fifty thousand in it, I will join the volunteers."

IV. There's a tumult in the graveyards, Where the fighting has-beens lie; Maher and Rubin, Fitz and Heenan, Jack Monroe take up the cry. Yes, the country's brave defenders Will be ready, have no fears, When the fifty thousand jingles. There'll be lots of volunteers. —S. F. Chronicle.

AIMS BLOW AT ORIENTAL TRADE

JAPANESE CONSUL SAYS RAISE IN RAILROAD RATES WILL BE DISASTROUS.

CHICAGO (Ill.), January 14.—Warning that the advance of the railroad rates would mean a total loss of the Japanese trade of the United States was sounded today by K. Matsubara, Japanese Consul in Chicago, at a luncheon given by the trade extension committee of the Chicago Advertising Association. The representative of the Mikado declared that even now preparations were being made to withdraw Japanese steamers from the trade with America.

"The proposed advance, if carried out, means a loss of 212 per cent of your total exports," said the Consul, "if those to the Philippines are included. The railroads will put themselves out of the Oriental business if they go ahead with their plans. There will be no more talk of Oriental trade in the United States. The amount of Oriental trade which you will lose will be more than your total export trade with France and a little less than that you enjoy with Canada."

BACK TO THE PEN.

Indian Commissioner Leupp yearns for his first love, and journalists will be a gainer by his return to it.—Boston Transcript.

Changing Plan Of Chinese Exclusion

WASHINGTON, January 15.—Attention will be drawn to the annual report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, where he animadverted upon the subject of the administration of the Chinese exclusion laws, by the announcement that the Administration is preparing a bill, which it hopes will pass, and which is intended to make the administration of the exclusion laws both more economical and more effective, and at the same time, strange as it may seem at first glance, less objectionable to the Chinese themselves.

The subject of Chinese exclusion has been a source of worry for several years, and each succeeding head of the department of the government having charge of the administration of it has sought to find a way out of the difficulty. Secretary Straus has studied the subject carefully, even going to the Canadian border, the Pacific Coast and to Honolulu in his effort to learn the real conditions and the most effective solution. Then he was given a San Francisco man, William R. Wheeler, who had intimate knowledge of the Chinese question, as an assistant, and together they have worked out what is thought to be a feasible solution of the question.

In the first place, the Department of Commerce and Labor has become convinced that it is very bad administrative policy to have separate sets of inspectors for Chinese and for other immigrants. And, in the second place, it is thought to be more properly an Executive than a judicial function to administer the law. An administrator by the courts, there are many delays and sometimes evasions of the law. It is stated that one Judge in New England turned loose in this country more than 1000 Chinese who were held on suspicion of having violated the exclusion law, giving each one of them a certificate stamping him with citizenship as a native-born Chinese. Even today the so-called "McGettrick certificates" are turning up continually. It is impossible to go back of that court record.

It must not be understood that there is any desire or intention or making it easier for Chinese to get into the United States. The proposed change in the law would, in fact, make it harder for the prescribed classes to enter, because the entire immigration force would be on the watch for them, and it would make it infinitely easier to deport those who did get in illegally.

STRAUS' VIEW OF THE CASE. In introducing the subject in his annual report, Secretary Straus says that his views on it are conceived "in the light of the principle that whatever measure a nation may find it necessary or expedient to adopt, on grounds of public policy and in view of the well-being of its people the manner of its enforcement should be such, where the rights of other nations and other peoples are concerned, as to cause the least offense, while securing in the fullest degree the result desired. A year ago it was pointed out that both the Chinese Government and the Chinese people regarded the matter in the light of a grievance, and in various ways had manifested their displeasure; that for reasons of commercial self-interest, as well as on the higher ground of international friendship and good will, the laws should be changed, so that the policy of excluding certain foreigners from American territory might be enforced without needlessly offending the amour propre of a friendly nation or unnecessarily humiliating a whole people when only a particular class was to be reached; and that this could be done, not by making it any easier for Oriental laborers to enter, but by so framing our laws and treaties as to make admission the rule and exclusion the exception, while preserving the present policy of the laws and even strengthening, where necessary, the prohibitory features thereof through a full and explicit definition of the excluded classes, thus complying with the well-considered and far-seeing recommendations of the President in his annual message of December 5, 1905."

In the message referred to the President said: "Our laws and treaties should be framed not so as to put these people in the excepted classes, but to state that we will admit all Chinese, except Chinese of the coolie class, Chinese skilled or unskilled laborers. There would not be the least danger that any such provision would result in any relaxation of the law about laborers. These will, under all conditions, be kept out absolutely."

TO CHANGE THE STATUTE. On the firm conviction that the admission or exclusion of Chinese is merely a part of "the larger problem of immigration," it is proposed to make the exclusion law a part of section 2 of the general immigration laws which tells what classes are excluded. Excluded aliens include criminals, pau-

pers, idiots, diseased persons, contract laborers. These are dealt with very effectively "Without causing either of offense or embarrassment," whereas the exclusion of Chinese laborers is a result "achieved by no little unpleasantness." The Secretary characterizes the present mode of dealing with exclusion as "at once cumbersome, exasperating expensive and relatively inefficient."

It naturally follows, therefore, in the opinion of the Secretary, that "the obvious course to pursue, dictated alike by the demands of justice and equity on the one hand, and by consideration of good administration on the other, is to place the matter of Chinese immigration where it essentially belongs, namely, within the system of regulation applicable to immigration generally; in other words, to let the methods and the machinery provided with respect to the admission and exclusion of aliens generally be applied in the case of aliens from China as well. Should this be done, among other results which may confidently be expected are, in the first place, an enormous gain in effectiveness of enforcement, particularly with reference to the deportation of those who have secured unlawful access to the country; second, a most decided gain in economy of administration; and third, a marked improvement in the relations between two friendly peoples as well as notable increase in commercial prestige."

It would seem hardly necessary to argue the gain in efficiency of execution, at least with any person having knowledge of the methods of procedure it may be said, in brief, that with undesirable aliens in general, or aliens in this country in violation of law, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is the Judge and jury. After a hearing the Secretary is authorized by law to cause the deportation of the alien, if the evidence shows that he is here illegally. Under the Chinese exclusion laws the Chinese suspected of being here illegally must be duly arrested on a warrant issued on a complaint approved by a United States District Attorney, and the Government is at a distinct disadvantage at the hearing for the prisoner has the right to appeal, while the Government does not. If the government wins it has to pay the cost of deportation. Less than half of the Chinese arrested are actually deported, while of 1955 other aliens arrested during the past fiscal year, all were reported, and the period from the date of arrest until the date of final disposition was ordinarily but a matter of days, while "the department is not aware of a single instance in which the process has been abused or in which injustice can fairly be charged." The Secretary adds: "On the other hand, delays almost innumerable mark the progress of the cases before the courts. Continuances are the rule."

FEW UNDERSTAND THE SYSTEM.

It may be remarked by those familiar with the subject that this is well known to be the case, but there are comparatively few persons outside of California who know much about the actual workings of the Chinese exclusion laws. It is such persons who need to be told by the Secretary that "judicial procedure is ill adapted to adequately deal with cases of this character." And the Supreme Court having decided that the deportation of an alien is "in no proper sense a trial and sentence for a crime or offense" (149 U. S. 698), the Secretary properly observes that the necessity of burdening the courts with this function is not apparent. Moreover, the representative of the government cannot, except in rare cases, inform himself sufficiently to expose by an adequate cross-examination any falsity in the defense set up by the alien or his witness. The result is, says the Secretary, "that many cases believed by the department to be fraudulent pass on to adjudication, with only the story of the alien and that of his witnesses, procured for the occasion, before the Court, and with no redress on the part of the government by appeal or otherwise."

By way of fuller explanation, the Secretary continues:

"When it is noted that the favorite claim set up by Chinese in such cases is that of citizenship by birth within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, and when it is further recalled that the facts involved in such decisions of the courts are res adjudicata, and cannot subsequently be controverted, the serious aspect of the situation may be better appreciated. In Northern New England a former United States Commissioner, during a brief term of less than three years, discharged about 1100 Chinese persons alleged to be unlawfully in the United States and furnished each with a certificate of discharge. There is reason to believe that fully 90 per cent of these persons had been smuggled into the United States."

It is understood that the bill which

NOTED DIVINE TO VISIT HERE WILL DISCUSS WATER SCHEME

Honolulu will next month have a distinguished visitor in the person of Rev. Charles F. Dole, of Boston. He is a Presbyterian minister of national repute, author of several books and is president of the famous Twentieth Century Club, which numbers among its members some of the brightest minds of American. Mr. Dole is a cousin of Judge S. B. Dole, of Honolulu, and the father of James D. Dole, of Wahiawa. At present Mr. Dole is visiting Mr. George Dole, who is his cousin and a brother of the Judge, at Riverside, Cal.

Mr. Dole will be accompanied on his visit by his wife. He has never been in the Islands before; and every effort will be made by relatives and their friends to make the stay of the distinguished gentleman and wife most pleasant. The visitors will remain in the Islands about two months.

GLEE CLUB

Those who enjoyed the Christmas programme given by the Oahu College Chorus last term will look forward with anticipation to the concert which is to be given by the college-gee clubs on February 13th.

The gee clubs, under direction of Miss A. Rogers, who is well known as being a very able leader, have been practicing hard, and promise to give a delightful programme. Those who go will not regret it.

Tickets are now on sale, and may be purchased from the college students.

MYSTERIOUS CHINA.

There is too much mystery concerning China. Who knows but the new emperor may be cutting another tooth? And yet the outside world is kept in the dark.—Toledo Blade.

DR. MILES' HEART CURE

Repairs the heart, that pumps the blood, that fills the veins, that convey the fluid, that nourish the organs, that compose the body, that contain the nerves, that supply the power, that animate the man. Keep your heart strong and healthy and it will nourish your whole body. Sold under a guarantee that first bottle will benefit, or your money back.

is expected to bring about a general reform in the administration of the Chinese exclusion laws will be ready to submit to Congress very soon. Who will introduce it is not known at this time.

An important meeting of the Central Improvement Club will be held on Friday evening for the special purpose of discussing the question of the city's water supply.

Superintendent Marston Campbell, other officials and a number of leading citizens have recently concluded—or nearly so—that the filtration scheme for Nuuanu valley water would be an extremely expensive proposition, and their idea now is to use the Nuuanu water for power with which to run the pumping plants, providing only artesian water for city use. Before the Kaimuki Improvement Club some days ago Superintendent Campbell outlined this idea, and his address Friday evening will be in the nature of an elaboration of his previous talk.

Figures have been compiled to show that it would cost \$140 a day to run the filtration plant, which would mean an enormous sum for the year. In contrast to this it is shown that by using the valley water for pumping purposes the cost for supplying the city with an adequate amount of pure artesian water would not, outside of the initial expense, be more than it now is for the present pumping and gravity propositions. In other words, the cost of maintaining such an arrangement would be about \$51,000 a year less than the proper carrying out of the filtration idea.

The Kaimuki meeting, at which the matter was first broached, was merely a local affair. This meeting Friday evening will carry with it a strong bid for public endorsement.

BAND CONCERT

There will be a public band concert this evening at 7:30 at Ala Park, with this program:

PART I.
Grand March—Emperor's Birthday... Kappay
Overture—Festival... Suppe
Gavotte—Hohenzollern... Thiele
Selection—German Melodies... Saro

PART II.
Vocal—Hawaiian songs... Ar by Berger
Selection—Emperor's Review... Ellenberg
Fantasia—German Marches... Seidenglanz
Finale—German Airs... Berger
The Watch on the Rhine
The Star Spangled Banner.

QUESTION.

Honestly, now, does a new year deserve to be ushered in with so much foolishness?—Chicago Record-Herald.

Ask Her This Question

"Do you know of any woman who ever received any benefit from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?"

If any woman who is suffering with any ailment peculiar to her sex will ask her neighbors this question, she will be surprised at the result. There is hardly a community in this country where women cannot be found who have been restored to health by this famous old remedy, made exclusively from a simple formula of roots and herbs.

During the past 30 years we have published thousands of letters from these grateful women who have been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and never in all that time have we published a testimonial without the writer's special permission. Never have we knowingly published a testimonial that was not truthful and genuine. Here is one just received a few days ago. If anyone doubts that this is a true and honest statement of a woman's experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound write and ask her.

Houston, Texas.—"When I first began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was a total wreck. I had been sick for three years with female troubles, chronic dyspepsia, and a liver trouble. I had tried several doctor's medicines, but nothing did me any good.

"For three years I lived on medicines and thought I would never get well, when I read an advertisement of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and was advised to try it.

"My husband got me one bottle of the Compound, and it did me so much good I continued its use. I am now a well woman and enjoy the best of health.

"I advise all women suffering from such troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. They won't regret it, for it will surely cure you."—Mrs. Bessie L. Hicks, 819 Cleveland St., Houston.

Any woman who is sick and suffering is foolish surely not to give such a medicine as this a trial. Why should it not do her as much good as it did Mrs. Hicks.